GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Martha HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE-8-The Black Hussar LENOX LYCEUM-8:15 - Concert. LYCEUM THEATRE-2 and 8:15 - The Private Secretary. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:30-Beau

NEW POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball. BTANDARD THEATRE—8:15—Money Mad.
STAR THEATRE—2 and 8—The Shatchen.
TERRACE GARDEN—8:15—Venetian Nights.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 85—The Silent Partner. ATH-AVE. AND 19TH ST. -Gettysburg.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1890.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

mands of money for military purposes. The Duke of Orleans landed at Dover, in England, where he was met by his father. ____ It is expected that the British Parliament will adhas been made co-respondent in a diverse suit. The Duke of Portland's filly Memoir won the Oaks, at Epsom.

Congress.-Both branches in session. Senate: Senator Plumb spoke on the Silver bill and the tariff and took a position opposed to the sentiment of his party on these questions. The House: The day and night sessions were devoted to debate on the silver question.

adopted resolutions urging industrial education tion of increasing the number of cadets to 500. = Governor Hill signed the bill making the Sheriff's office of New-York a salaried one; also and damage to property from electrical storms in several States were reported. - The General Reformed Church in the United States. Colonel William A. Stone, who was nominated for Congress in the XXIIId Pennsylvania District,

City and Suburban.-Richard Croker arrived on the Aller; his health is much improved and he looks strong and well; he would not talk about politics. Several people were prestrated by the heat, and damage was done by ightning. The Rapid-Transit Commission blocked by some Morris Park: Lavinia Belle, Prather, Kildeer, Stocks Maximus, Blithe and Esquimau. = eline in Sugar; still closing strong.

The Weather -Forecast for to-day: Slightly

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$1.45 for three months. The address of the paper can be changed as often as desired.

The conference in reference to the negro problem which has been held for the last three days at Lake Mohonk has been full of interest and suggestion. That there is a negre problem is generally conceded, though Dr. Abbott in an optimistic moment professed to doubt it. As to the solution there is of necessity a difference of view, and various sides of the ques tion have been presented by men well qualified to deal with it. The Lake Mohonk Indian conferences, which have been held for a number of years, have yielded results of no little importance. The negro conference seems entitled to rank with them.

Not much was expected by reasonable-minded men from the Rapid-Transit Commission appointed by Mayor Grant a few weeks ago Justice Lawrence. with the design of influencing the then pending legislation at Albany on this important subject. The Commissioners are eminently respectable and public-spirited citizens, but they have to work under an antiquated law that is conceded to be inadequate. They have been honestly trying to do something to justify their appointment, and to render the city a To their dismay, they discovered yesterday-when they had practically agreed upon Fourth-ave. as a route for an elevated road-that, by an amendment made in 1881 to the Rapid-Transit Act of 1875, Fourth-ave. in its entirety is among the streets exempted \$800,000 to about \$75,000. This is sub- their recommendations were not indersed by

seems to have been a case of legislative trick- and what the city has been willing to pay. ery. It would be interesting to ascertain in Of course, the claimants will not be satisfied petrated nine years ago.

ing the Sheriff of this city a salary of \$12,000 have, in defending the other actions, the imand generally reorganizing the office. The mense advantage of success in the first one. bill is not an ideal measure in all respects, but The Corporation Counsel's office and Mr. it will make a vast improvement upon the Wickes, who has been Mr. Clark's chief assystem under which the abuses and extortions sistant in this litigation, deserve from taxexposed by the Fassett Committee flourished payers cordial recognition for their zealous rankly. It would have been a misfortune if and skilful services. the Governor had permitted the bill to fall by the wayside. It will be far better for the Sheriff's office to fail of being wholly selfsupporting than to let it continue an engine for robbery and jobbery under the forms of parties, like every genuine compromise. But law.

The first week of the census closes to-day. hurtful. For no man has the right to say with and by to-night the work of enumeration in dogmatic positiveness, "Exactly so many millthe cities of the country will be at least half ions added to the currency each year will be finished. It will be a good deal more than harmless, but a million more would involve half done if many enumerators have been as disaster." The Senators and Representatives diligent and swift as one in this city, who re- are generally prepared to agree that some ported on Thursday that he had completed the increase of currency would be safe and benetask in the district assigned him. He speedily ficial, beyond a mere substitution of other curreceived his reward in an assignment to an- rency for bank notes retired. Whether the other district where the enumerator had increase should be a little more or less is a dropped out of the ranks. According to all matter of judgment, about which men must the reports received, the taking of the census necessarily differ, and on that point any wise has proceeded with little friction. There have action can be reached only by compromise. been few refusals to answer, and, contrary to expectation, people have been more reluctant to the provisions for redemption. All Repubconcerning their ages than on the subject of licans at least will agree that, without adequate their mortgages and diseases.

MR. CROKER'S RETURN. Mr. Richard Croker has come home under circumstances which are not calculated to make his return an unalloyed delight. A party of friends and admirers went down the Bay to welcome him, but the greetings which were exchanged could not, in the nature of things, have been hilarious. It must be assumed that, on the whole, the Tammany chieftain is glad than either of the pending bills in that parto be in New-York once more, since he came of his own accord, and certainly would not have come at this time if, taking everything into account, it had not seemed to him that there was a balance of advantages on the side of returning. But, whatever his own private emotions may be, there is no doubt that a great Regarding the mode of redemption, a compronumber of persons hail his advent with intense though solemn satisfaction. An effort has been made, with or without

sympathy and admiration for the man who was willing to risk his life to save his honor. The exercise of compassion is always in order, but debts. Mr. Reed took the floor, and opposed it is a noticeable fact that Mr. Croker himself this arrangement manfully and ably, and was has never intimated that he considered his sustained by the majority of Republicans in reputation in danger. He said to a reporter who went aboard his steamer at Southampton that he was going home to help his party ' Tammany is in a critical condition," were the words he used to explain his motive in returning. His colleagues in this city expressed much grief and resentment over the action of the Fassett Committee at a time when they had reason to suppose that Mr. Croker would not have a chance to testify, though they have the Republican party and favor the monetary not appeared particularly grateful for the arprocured a swift steamer to take their cargoes rangement which was finally made; but just how anxious Mr. Croker himself may be to The German War Minister has made further de- deny McCann's accusations under oath remains to be seen. He said at Southampton that he was going home "to help his party," not to prove his wife's brother-in-law a liar,

It is altogether probable that the precise journ in July. == Ex-King Milan of Servia form which this assistance will take has not yet been determined. On the one hand Mr. Croker will naturally want to make a more precise diagnosis of Tammany's "critical condition" than it was possible to make in Wiesbaden or Heidelberg, and on the other hand Tammany will want to know just what Mr. Croker's regard for the sanctity of an oath will lead him to disclose under the spur of a recognizes in his private mind the truth that and ordered a new trial. Upon the second trial Domestic.-The Conference at Lake Mohonk sharp cross-examination. For these purposes a careful consultation will be necessary. It nance or confidence from other Republicans. for the negro and the establishment of a postal is also important that Mayor Grant should resavings bank system. - The Board of Visitors view in detail, for the benefit of Mr. Croker. at West Point is said to be considering the ques- his dazzling career as a godfather, and in particular, that he should refresh the latter memory as to the gifts in money which he lovingly bestowed on Siss Flossie, and of the duty in New-York City. - Much loss of life amount of which her father retains no account or recollection. Then, when Mr. Croker has satisfied himself that the sum was neither more Synod of the Reformed Church in America adopted | nor less than \$10,000, the Mayor will be a report recommending federal union with the naturally and properly interested in hearing ponents. how Mr. Croker invested it, and whether the securities which he holds for Miss Plossic benefit have advanced or declined in value, has expressed a willingness to have new primary In fact, we should suppose that this would be the very first subject of discussion, for nothing gave Mr. Grant so much pain when he was on the witness-stand as the thought that anybody could be so base as to imagine his child.

In the meantime, everybody would be relature. ____ The Reformed Presbyterian Church | joiced to hear that the Tammany leader had publican support, and accordingly appointed Synod continued its session. - Winners at returned in robust health, or, failing that, with sufficient vigor to make his appearance before the committee a pleasure as well as a duty. less active, but advancing, till rattled by a de- In that case the community might expect to learn many curious and instructive truths regarding government by halls and bosses. warmer and generally fair. Temperature yes- all know the product well, but it would be produced a substitute for him, the Mayor would terday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 65; average; most interesting to see the machinery in have acquiesced in their wishes.

A GREAT LEGAL FICTORY FOR THE CITY with the responsible duty of selecting the Elec-Langdon and Kane " wharf-right" cases, which for the office. He was conversant with the have just been decided by ex-President Cleveland, as a referee appointed by the Supreme Court. Not only the plaintiffs in these particular actions, but many others similarly situated, have been pressing their claims against missioner who had been prosecuted for offences compensation for the destruction of the rights he could not afford to sacrifice his political in the wharves on the North River which were aspirations for the Governorship by opposing destroyed when the new piers and bulkheads the most powerful leader of the local Democwere built by the city under the Act of 1871. racy. He made the appointment with a full According to the evidence of the plaintiffs' experts, they were entitled to compensation at a politician, and thereby proclaimed, not only the rate of \$1,000 a running foot, or over his lack of independence, but also his con-\$5,000,000 a mile. The particular claims of tempt for the meral forces of public opinion amounted to about \$800,000. Others having corresponding claims are also pressing their responsibility for so deplorable a selection. cases in the courts, and one of the most im- which virtually creates for Mr. McLaughlin has already been to the Court of Appeals- Commission, cannot be shirked.

Mr. Cleveland appears to have appreciated Elections Commissioners. Mr. Worth was not the magnitude of the interests involved and the only candidate in the field. From the the importance of his decision. In the long Eastern District, which he represents, there opinion which he has written he apparently was a strong movement in favor of the apconsiders the result to depend, not upon the pointment of Mr. Moulton, a reputable and sense of honor, how strong the conviction that solution of abstruse legal problems, but upon high-minded Republican, who commanded a plain, common-sense consideration of the public confidence. Mr. Moulton was strongly facts. In this way he reaches the conclusion supported for the office, and Mayor Chapin that the claimants are entitled for permanent himself confessed as much in conversation with injury to \$100 a running foot instead of leading Republicans who went to his office \$1,000, and that the injury to the rental value and recommended the nomination. Leadhas been \$5 a foot for each year. The entire ing Republicans interested themselves in the Langdon claim is thus reduced from about attempt to secure the place for him, but

whose interest this sharp practice was per- with this award without exhausting all the resources of appeal. But the city is to be congratulated upon the fact that the greater part Governor Hill yesterday signed the act giv- of the battle has been won, and that it will

ACTION ON SILVER. The Silver bill agreed upon by the House caucus is to some extent disappointing to all this is one of the cases in which concessions on both sides are not necessarily vicious or

To some extent the same principle applies provision for redemption, the large increase of notes would not be safe. But between the clearly inadequate provisions which no one would venture to favor, and the over-rigid provisions which could not obtain a majority. there is a wide range for difference of judgment, within which some mutual concessions and compromises can be made without sacrilice of principles. THE TRIBUNE would have been glad to see a bill more carefully guarded ticular, but the problem of practical statesmanship is to get as nearly the best thing as possible, without failing to get something good.

If reports are correct, great credit is due to Speaker Reed for the decision of the Repub-Hean caucus on one matter of high importance. mise had been proposed, to the amazement of many, which not only left the contemplated bullion notes redefinable in any lawful money, Mr. Croker's approval, to diffuse a feeling of but then rendered that provision incomparably more dangerous by making them legal tenders for the payment of all public and private cancus, who decided to retain the option to holders of having bullion notes redeemed in silver bullion of the market value in gold promised on the face of the notes. This one feature has seemed to many to mark the dividing line between those who wish to bring the currency to a silver basis, or at the least do not care to avoid any risk on that side, and those who adhere faithfully to the pledge of use both of gold and of silver. The decision of the caucus appears to have been sustained by the majority in the House on Thursday for the votes taken shut out amendments by which the bill might have been radically changed in character. It was supported in able speeches by Mr. Conger and others, and

a final vote to-day was ordered. It is frequently reported that some members of the House are going to vote with the Democrats on this question and against any mensure that a Republican caucus is likely to pass. A similar hope was cherished regarding the Tariff bill, and it was not found that the Democrats obtained Republican assistance of any consequence. Every member of the House he has no reason to expect assistance, comiteides to join with the Democrats against his party on a question of such importance. The necessity of having a party policy, on a question which has been the turning point of many National campaigns, is obvious to every mem-

THE WORTH BUSINESS.

Mayor Chapin's apologists offer a lame detence of his conduct in appointing Jacob Worth to the Elections Commission. They assert that the Republican General Committee failed to unite on a candidate, and that the leaders of the party neglected to oppose the appointthat a father might neglect the welfare of ment of Mr. Worth, who was known to be his child. found that Mr. Worth had considerable Rehim. The inference which they draw from these assertions is that Republicans who are dissatisfied with the selection of Mr. Worth are themselves responsible for it. That is to say, if they had interested themselves in the transaction, and either opposed Mr. Worth or

This is a contemptible way of begging the question at issue. The law invested the Mayor No litigation against the city in recent tions Commissioners. He knew perfectly well years of so much importance is recalled as the that Mr. Worth was not a reputable candidate intimate relations existing for years between Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Worth. His judgment and conscience must have condemned the appointment of a man as Elections Comthe city with great vigor and skill for several against the ballot-box. He basely yielded to years. The actions were brought to recover Mr. McLaughlin's wishes because he felt that knowledge of Mr. Worth's unsavory record as these plaintiffs before Mr. Cleveland as referee which have culminated in the enactment of a series of election reforms in this State. The portant of these-that of the Kingslands, which and the Democratic machine a majority of the

comes on for trial on Monday next before | Moreover, it is not true that Republicans were indifferent to the appointment of the

stituting the word "and" for "above," which contended would be reasonable compensation | Mr. McLaughlin's man got the office, but the | is now one duellist the less, he must be regarded responsible in the remotest degree for an appointment so conspicuously indecent. It was the Mayor's deliberate act, and he must take the consequences. From that day of that appointment he made himself known throughout the State as an enemy of those election reforms which are supported by the enlightened moral sense of good citizens of all parties.

JUNE STORMS AND DROUTH.

The cold wave, which seems to have come along from the West according to promise, is hailed with delight by everybody excepting the ice-dealers and the vendors of paim-leaf fans and summer lemonade. The extremes of heat included in the variable climate of Manhattan Island are not generally looked for so early in the season, and the temperature of 92° and 93° in which New-York has been sweltering for the last three or four days is sufficiently unusual to excite more than passing comment. The reflection that the thermometer has beaten the record brings but sorry comfort, and so do the reports that in Charleston it registers only 85° and in New-Orleans 82°. It by no means follows that the summer is to be an exceptionally hot one, or that Wednesday's record of 93° represents only the initial effort of the aspiring mercury. The atmospheric disturbance indicated by the recent heavy thunderstorms seems to be passing away, and unless there should be an excess of humidity, New-Yorkers can regard the approach of July with comparative equanimity.

The one serious feature of the hot weather in this city has been the unexpected scarcity of water. The assurance that this is only a temporary inconvenience was needed to remove grave apprehension. Many people have been astonished to learn that New-York consumes the enormous quantity of 114,000,000 gallons a day. An exhaustion of the sources of supply would entail great suffering. As it is, in the tenement-house districts there has been barely enough water obtainable for ordinary domestic purposes. The new Aqueduct, it is expected, will convey a daily supply of 175,000,000 gallofts into the city, which, if the Quaker Bridge Dam is built, will be increased to 250,000,000 gallons in the dryest season. Of course the Aqueduct ought to have been completed long ago, and it is now promised that the necessary repairs will be finished by July 15. If this promise is fulfilled, there need be no fear of a recurrence of the threatened famine of 1880. Meantime, it should be the duty of every householder to observe the greatest possible economy in the consumption of the fluid, whose true value is

only realized in times of scarcify. In Canada and the Western States there have been destructive floods, and the damage done by lightning is widespread. Thursday's storm seems to have attained the proportions of a tornado in the lands lying beyond the Mississippi River, and many towns in Iowa are under water. Council Bluffs is cut off from direct railroad communication with the East, and the pecuniary loss in that region is large. On the whole, New-York seems to have escaped pretty easily, though the town of Lockport is said to be in danger from an overflow of the Eric Canal. It is not often that the summer is ushered in by the twin evils of drouth and flood.

The proceedings in the Tilden will case afford a striking example of one way in which the Supreme Court could be relieved of much of the litigation which delays business in that tribunal at present. The question involved in this trial was purely a point of law, and the case was originally tried before a judge without a jury. On that trial Judge Lawrence upheld the famous trust" clause, which provided for the founding of a public library in this city. The Genera Term of the same court, to which an appeal was taken, reversed the decision of Judge Lawrence no new evidence was produced, and, in fact, in this case there could be no new evidence, the being simply whether or not the trust clause was legal. Consequently the second trial was a mere form, which took up a certain amount of the time of the court, lawyers and witnesses; because Judge Beach was bound to follow the rolling of the General Term. If another appeal is taken-and it undoubtedly will be-the General ber, and he who cannot act in accord with that | Term will have to go through the form of listenpolicy which the majority of the party prefers | ing to the arguments again and passing a second has no reason to claim the advantages and time upon a question which the court has albenefits of Republicanism while aiding its op- ready disposed of. The reason is not quite clear why cases of this kind, after being tried by one judge and then by three, should be tried again by one judge, who is bound to follow the decision of the three judges unless there is new evidence discovered or there is some similar reason why the inquiries should be extended.

> The Rishop of Ripon (Fugland) classes Martin Farquhar Tupper with John Ruskin. This bit of literary criticism does less credit to the Bishop's head than to his heart. The possibility of ranking Tupper with Ruskin must be conceded ex post facto, but it is evident that the Bishop made no mistake when he took orders. Suppose he had gone into book-reviewing!

Tammany Hall has quite enough genuine political sins to answer for without seeking to make either Mayor Grant or his party organizaion responsible for imaginary ones. An excellent illustration of such captions criticism is the perversion that has been made of the fact that Assistant Corporation Counsel Wellman on his return from Europe last fall sent to the Mayor's office for the use of the World's Fair committees a bound volume of fine photographs of the Paris Exposition of 1889. Mr. Wellman is a County Democrat, and the insinuation is now made that be was retained in office by Corporation Coursel Clark because of his gift to the Mayor's office The idea is absurd to any one who knows the character of legal work which Mr. Wellman has done for the city in negligonce cases. The plain truth is that to Mr. Clark must be accorded full credit for retaining as his assistants a number of men of different faith and connection from his own who were most proficient in municipal law and in the defence of the city's rights; and that among these Mr. Wellman has shown himself conspicuously able and successful.

It is reported that one of the young women who are employed just at present as census enumerators plied a bachelor on her route with the prescribed questions so skilfully as to win his heart upon the spot. His replies to her interrogatories on the subject of his financial condition were prompt and satisfactory, and they are to be married forthwith. Was ist les mit the census?

that knights required the stimulus of "ladyes passing fayre" to induce them to do battle. Now adays no such inducement is necessary, and two gentlemen of Brenensville, near Memphis, proved it conclusively last Sunday by fighting a duel t the death about a hog. How nice must be the noblesse oblige, how delicate the conception of the relations that should exist between gentlemen, when a hog, and not a particularly fat one can occasion a death in the duello. Had either the respect we of the cold and slow-going North new have for Southern institutions, including the fine old Southern gentleman," would have suffered. This is not the first instance of a hog's taking a prominent part in a butchery, but it from elevated roads. This was done by sub- stantially what the Corporation Counsel has Mr. McLaughlin, and his claims were rejected. places him in altogether a new light, and as there progress,

Forty street-cleaners have struck because there was too much dirt and not enough pay. This isn't the first time that men have become discouraged at failing to strike pay dirt.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Arthur A. Stoughton, of Columbia College, '88, who has just received the first award of the Columbian Fellowship in Architecture, established by Mr. Fred-erick A. Schermerhorn, will sall for France to-day to pursue his studies abroad.

Miss Tennant, who is presently to become Mrs. Stanley, is a descendant of Cromwell.

General Francis A. Walker has entered upon his duties as a Park Commissioner in Boston.

Sir Robert Peel, who is now adorning this country with his presence, and who is a grandson of the illus trious statesman whose name he bears, puts himself on record as saying: "The less said about Bismerck on record as saying: "The less said about bissued; the better; he is a hypocrite. . . . Stanley may be all right in some ways, but I have never admired him. . . Miss Ternsant, who will be married to him soon, is a lovely girl, and is worthy of a better fate." The opinions of Prince Bismarck and Mr. Stanley concerning the grandson of Peel have not yet been made known to the listening world.

Mr. R. W. Gilder will be a guest of the president

of Harvard University at com Professor Stuart has imparted to "The London Star" this impressive bit of history relating to Mr. Gladstone's recent progress through Norfolk: "He received one letter which touched him greatly. It was from a little girl, and was in something like these words:
I am sorry the nosegny I threw at you hit you, and
this was signed. The Little Girl Who Threw the Nosegay,' and was in the sprawling hand of a child."

Concerning the reported mysterious disappearance of Mr. David Christle Murray, his brother, Mr. William Murray, of Birmingham, England, says. "The latest news I have of him is from an old friend who met him in Dunedin in February last, when he was in good health and rare spirits, and engaged for several lectures." Mr. William Murray further states that he could form no idea of his brother's future movements, further than that he intended coming home by way of the west coast of America. Asked if there was any suggestion that his brother had met with foul play, Mr. Murray said that he had no anxiety respecting him, and did not expect to see him in England again for at least two years from the date of his departure for the antipodes. Had anything been done with regard to the dotective agency, it would certainly have come to Mr. W. Murray's knowledge, as he is in frequent communication with another brother in London, and nothing would have been done unless after a consultation between the two. Mr. Christic Murray's friends generally believe that he is studying some new phase of American life, but that any ill has befallen him is not credited." the west coast of America. Asked in there was any

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Governor "Bob" Taylor, of Tennessee, says he i cary of the cares and annoyances of public life and when his term is ended he intends to return to farm and spend his time in playing the fiddle. But there is plenty of ambition in "Rob" yet, and if is country should call for him, in even a moderately ond tone of voice, the chances are that he would postpone his violin obligatos for some time to come.

Exactly Like the Building.—"Dingus," said Shad-sit, as the two met in front of a hotel, "they say at this building is settling. Can you see any in-cations of it?"

The Rev. Mr. Utter's suggestion to have a of pantheistic services in connection with the Chicago World's Fair has fallen flat, as it deserved. No good end would be promoted by such services, while, on the other hand, they would tend to bring digion into contempt. It is one thing to promote the earnest and reverent study of comparative religion in colleges and seminaries, and another to make a caree show of men's religious beliefs in a popular ex-

> IN SPITE OF THE FUNNY MAN. Theatre hats aren't always high.
> In spite of the formy man.
> And havseed chaps are sometimes fly.
> In spite of the furny man.
> Her father's doe's not always wild;
> Sometimes you find a well-bred child;
> And mothers in law are sometimes mild
> In spite of the furny man. Prohibitionists don't always yearn to drink, In spite of the funny man

In spite of the funny man.

And the dude occasionally thinks a think,
in spite of the funny man.

Chicago feet aren't huge at all:
The plumber's bill is sometimes small;
And messenger boys don't always crawl,
in spite of the funny man.

The poets don't have to live on air.
In spite of the funny man;
Those frontrow men sometimes have hair,
In spite of the funny man.
Sometimes a brand new joke is sprung;
Sometimes the ballet girl is young;
And sometimes wives are not all tongue,
in spite of the funny man.

Society girls at balls wear clothes.
In spite of the funny man,
Sometimes a man pays what he owes,
In spite of the funny man,
Sometimes the typewriter's plain in face;
Sometimes the currch deacon's not at the race;
In fact, this world's quite a decent place.
In spite of the funny man,
—(iertrude Evans King, in Pack.

It is rumored that a new political party will soon be formed in England, whose motto will be "Free neer and a Free Bilde," It is remarkable how solemply funny an Englishman can sometimes be when

Never Forgave It .- That man is evidently your How comes it!"
He was formerly my warm friend."
He was formerly my warm friend."
And you did some act which cost you his regard!"
Yes he was once about to engage in a piece of
that would have resulted in his ruin, when I
mentally interfered and saved, him."—(Chicago

The name of the young Santee Sionx Indian who

has just been graduated from the Medical School of University of Boston is Charles Eastman, or in his own tongue, Tawakanhdiota. He the son of a chief and a half-breed woman of reat beauty, and was been on the Sioux Reservation n Minnesota. He is a finely educated, intelligent ang man, and intends to devote his life to the uplifting of his race. An interesting fact about him that during his whole college career found the necessary confinement of his life hard to bear. And to keep his health at all he was obliged o run five or six miles a day.

It not infrequently happens that physicians base their advice to patients, at least in part, upon the latter's financial condition. A case in point. A friend tells me that his daughter consulted a physician the other day, and the latter, having satisfied himself as to the difficulty, suggested a ripp to the Yosemiter-litting their cannot afford that," said the young lady. "In that case," the doctor replied, "ask him to buy you a pony and a village cart, and take a long drive every day." I am afraid, said his patient, "that papa could not afford that either." The doctor was equal to the occasion. "Then take a good, long ride in an open horse-car every day." he said. "It will do you just as much good. My friend's daughter is now engaged in exploring the suburbs by open street cars, and is improving rapidly under this "treatment," which costs just 10 cents daily.—(Boston Pest. Boston Post.

THE SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.

The refreshing change in the weather last night was doubly grateful to music-lovers, for it enabled them to enjoy the more keenly one of the most beautiful concerts of Mr. Thomas's series at the Lenox Lycenm. The programme, admirable in itself, derived a special interest from the plan of its construction. It began with three excerpts from Wagner, the overture to Tannhaeuser," the "Siegfried Idyl," and the between scenes music delineative of slegfried's journey up the Rhine in seafth of adventure from "Die Goetterdaem mering." This number, as has been the rule sine Mr. Thomas began the concerts, was demanded and given a second time. The first part was concluded with several of Dyorak's vivid Slavonic dances. econd part was devoted to the preinde to "The Deinge," by Saint-Saens, Lalo's "Allegro Apassion ato," and Liszt's "Preludes." In all these pieces there was variety of sentiment and color, but hearty enjoy nent of it was nevertheless conditioned upon cle attention. It was modern music, full of gargeous in trumental color and striking rhythmical effects. final change in the third part was to dance music which Mr. Thomas gives with a wealth of tone and gracefulness of expression which no one need expect to hear surpassed. Its cheery character is shown in the titles. First there came those two dainty conceit of Gillet's, "Loin du Bal" and Gavotte, then three pieces by Johann Straiss, the "Pizzicato Pollia," "Tila Danube" waltz and "Persian" march.

Danube" waltz and "Persian" march.

Mr. Thomas is never content to rest on his laurels.
Large as his library is, and great his ingenuity in
making combinations, he is not disposed merely to
repeat past achievements. For next Sunday's concert Mr. Reichmann has been engaged, and in to
might's programme there are two inviting noveliles, a
suite, "Rhenish Pictures," by Paul Schumacher, and
Strauss's "Rathhaus Taenze," He has never given a
more entertaining set of concerts than those now in
progress,

ANGLO-AMERICAN NOTES

AMERICAN "HATRED" TO ENGLAND-MR. STANLEY AS A WRITER-GENERAL GRANT AND MR. W. H. HURLBERT-MR. GLADSTONE'S VIEWS OF JOURNALISM.

London, May 28. I have not seen Mr. Goldwin Smith's essay in The North American" upon American hatred of England, but "The Times" discusses it in a way that deserves attention. Not a novel way, perhaps, but extremely English, with a dash of the Pharisaical which is not English, or not neces sarily so. "There is no pervading antipathy to America among ourselves," says the English journalist. This seems consoling, but he adds that ultra-aristocrats do not hate America any more than they hate Kilima-Njaro," which is hardly flattering to American self-love. take him as an authority, we must be content to understand that we are not hated because it is too much trouble to hate " forty or fifty millions of people" on the other side of an ocean 3,000 miles broad. But this may be passed over; it is not highly important. What is more to the point is our critic's remark that we resent even the indifference of England; and, I suppose, of the rest of Europe.

"To many Americans, indeed, our easy-going, matter-of-fact accaptance of the position of the United States, as a thing calling neither for enthusiasm nor for dislike, but simply for amicable recognition, is a positive offence.

Is it? And if it be, why is it? If it be true that we have agreed that all things in this world for all time to come are to be judged by purely American standards, why should we care whether England likes or dislikes, esteems or despises the Great Republic and its sixty odd millions of Republicans? What can it matter to us whether the English do or do not "betray a keener jealousy of the growing greatness of America and a profounder consciousness of its importance"? This irritation of ours, however, "springs merely from the self-consciousness which is a malady most incidental to youth." Beside, we have no right sense of proportion. American interests look to Americans larger than they are relatively to other interests. "The war that founded the American Republic was only an episode in the development of the British Empire." There has been war since, and there have been many rumors of war, quarrels that almost compose, it appears, our external history, but are modest incidents hardly worth noticing in the stir and tumult of the world-wide interests of the British Empire. So, at any rate, says Mr. Goldwin Smith's British critic.

You may not think this line of reflection well adapted to promote that harmony between the English and American nations which the best people of both do strongly desire. But the great journal is capable of better views, and declines altogether to believe in the reality of that American hatred to England which Mr. Goldwin Smith accepts as a fact. Historical controversies are long-lived. People get just as angry to-day about the merits or demerits of Mary Stuart as they did 300 years ago. So of the Revolutionary period, and the War of 1812, and the Trent case, and all the rest. "There is a wide gulf between a fine sturdy belief that America has always been right and England always wrong, and a sentiment worth calling hatred of England or regarding as a determinant of American policy." That is not a good sentence, but the idea in the mind of the writer was a good one; so good that I will not follow him into the thorny Irish paths which he presently treads with boldness. I add only the remark which grows out of his view, that not historical but present sources of irritation between nations are efficient causes of cumity. That is the rule, and:

"It is not easily credible that an eminently sane and sensible people like the Americans form an exception to the rule. The emancipation of America from the degrading yoke of an allen population, acquiring the rights of citizenship only in order to abuse the magnificent generosity and to pervert the liberal institutions of the State that shelters them, would rapidly place the relations between the United States and England upon a thoroughly cordial footing."

That is a proposition upon which I am not called upon to express an opinion. My duty is perhaps done when I put it before you; with an assurance founded upon much experience that it held and accepted by a great proportion of the English people. So is this other proposition, that in all essentials of character, the American people, notwithstanding all admixtures, retain the qualities of the stock from which they sprang." Wa are Saxon, not Celt; and "in all fundamentals the English and the American conceptions of life show an identity which is only illustrated by minor differences." That is the permanent guarantee of friendship between the two nations; one which we shall not allow to be disturbed; or permanently disturbed. At the same time, there are many of our friends here who sincerely think with the writer I am quoting that the politics of the American Commonwealth are now swayed by "corrupt and contemptible Irish organizations." They do not, for that reason, believe that the Commonwealth is to be "permanently captured by them, nor doubt that some day 'a national party will confront the forces of political confusion and disorder." The visitor to America who talks with her real leaders may even now be told that the idea of such a national party is slowly taking shape in the minds of those who will give effect to it when the moment comes.

reply to that journal and to Lord Salisbury, is a very remarkable piece of literature. Nothing he says or does is commonplace, and his knowledge of Africa and of the matters now at issue between Germany and England is such that any statement from him on that subject would have authority. But many a man has authority and no style. Mr. Stanley himself once had none. Where did he get his present style? A clue may be found in his own story of the Bible which Sir William Mackinnon gave him at starting. He read it through, he tells us, three times. Well, reading a book through three times has a plodding sound, and the value of systematic reading may be overrated. But it is clear that Mr. Stanley's reading is not a mechanical act. He has read, I will venture to guess, the greater prophets of the Old Testament and the Epistles in the New Testament till his mind has become saturated with them. There is no imitation of any of these writers, or no conscious imitation; no good style was ever formed by imitation. But they have modified his habits of thought and his methods of expression. He has brooded over them in the recesses of his awful forest till they have become part of his spiritual, and part of his intellectual, life.

Mr. Stanley's letter in Monday's "Times," in

In more than one respect he is a different man from the Stanley we once knew. Turn to his earlier books, his account of the finding of Livingstone, for example. It is an interesting narrafive, with not many pages which leave the reader under the impression that the author is a writer of unusual power, or with any extraordinary gifts of expression. His force of character has not yet developed itself in a literary direction or sense. In the book on the Congo there is more evidence of literary power; there are many passages which are, if not exactly masterpieces, very striking examples of picturesque and vivid description But turn now to his speeches since his return with Emin in tow; to everything he has said or written since he emerged from the gloom of his three years' solitude in the heart of darkest Africa. It is another writer, if not another man; with an energy and concentration all his own; a new elf speaking a new language. He now dips his pen, to use Merimee's phrase, in his best ink; as if African chemistry had supplied him with a more potent fluid than the old. He has learned the secret of reserve, of concision, of the positive degree. There is not a word to spare in the long column which he devotes to the exposition of his single thesis; that the Germans mean business in Africa and that the English do not yes